

MURPHY SLAPS BACK AT MAYOR

IRKED BY HIS "IMPUDENT ASSUMPTION OF VIRTUE."

Also Considers Him to Be Weak, Silly and Mendacious and Never Asked Him to Appear to Office a Man Worse Than He Has Appointed on His Own Hook.

The quarrel between Mayor McCallan and Charles F. Murphy is now in the open and between now and the next primaries the two will seek to do all the harm they can to each other. In refusing to reappoint John R. Voorhis as president of the Board of Elections the Mayor said on Wednesday that he took that action because he wouldn't tolerate any relations with the leader of Tammany Hall, and last night Mr. Murphy gave blow for blow with the following statement:

"Whenever an official is compelled to explain or excuse a betrayal of a public trust he must have recourse to the only two weapons available in such an emergency—hypocrisy and falsehood."

"It would have been much more manly in the Mayor, though decidedly humiliating, if in explaining his refusal to give Commissioner Voorhis a deserved reappointment he had spoken the truth instead of resorting, as must be known to every one acquainted with the facts, to downright falsehood."

"Although named in strict conformity with the provisions of the law by the Democratic organization of the county of New York for the place, and that, too, without a single dissenting vote, Commissioner Voorhis was rejected by the Mayor not for any of the shuffling reasons assigned but simply and solely because last fall in the designation of the Democratic newspapers to publish the election notices Commissioner Voorhis refused to violate his oath of office and be a party to the satisfaction of the Mayor's petty revenge upon the newspapers which had harshly criticized him. Instead of Commissioner Voorhis insisting upon the observance of the letter and the spirit of the election law."

"So that all the Mayor says concerning his disinclination to recognize the existing control in Tammany Hall and his unwillingness to tolerate any relations with its present leader is a weak, silly and mendacious attempt to hide under an impudent assumption of virtue the real motive of an official act unworthy of any one claiming the possession of a single manly attribute."

"As to the present leader of Tammany Hall, let me observe that no man in the community has held closer relations with him nor does any one know him more thoroughly than this same Mayor. If any reason exists which justifies the breaking of the relations which have existed between the two men I do not know just what it may be, and I charge the Mayor, if he knows, to make such reason public. I parted with the Mayor after our last interview on friendly terms, as I was led to believe, and if at that time I was unworthy of association with any one who knew me the Mayor carefully concealed any knowledge he might have in that regard. I now earnestly invite him to take the public into his confidence as to any unworthy act of which he has knowledge. I defy him to name a single instance in which I have suggested or urged on behalf of the Democratic organization the appointment to public office of a man whose record and character would not compare favorably with his present appointees and intimates."

"With a single comment I submit as a specimen of the Mayor's regard for exactness of statement, the declaration that official: 'I have no candidate for the leadership of Tammany Hall, nor have I the least desire to involve myself with the aspirations of any one who is seeking such leadership. There has been no time when I have had such a candidate or sought to control the organization.'"

"How greatly deluded have been both press and public as to the purpose of the Mayor's every political move since entering upon his present term. Or else the Mayor is guilty of most brazen falsehood."

"And so, too, I leave to the community acquainted with the Mayor's support of Republican candidates, not in vindication of principle but purely as a matter of spite, the sincerity of his pretense that he will recognize and strengthen genuine Democracy in this city."

"Whether the Mayor yearns for a clean and efficient government can best be determined by the personnel of his advisers. McCarran and O'Brien, men whose characters are well known to the community."

Mr. Murphy's statement was given out after he had been in conference with his political advisers. The document, it is understood, was edited several times before it was finally released and the emphasis wording of it makes it clear that there will be no renewal of the attempt made some weeks ago to bring about a reconciliation between the Mayor and Mr. Murphy.

This latest development of the fight between the two will mean that the Mayor will go ahead with the plans he has been mapping out to drive from office as many as possible of the city employees who will continue their allegiance to Mr. Murphy, and Mr. Murphy's plan of battle, it was said for him last night, will be to use the State Legislature and the Democratic heads of the State departments as far as possible to the Mayor's detriment. One of Mr. Murphy's friends said last night that the first movement Mr. Murphy would make would be to direct the Tammany members of the Legislature to push forward Gov. Hughes's recommendation for the passage of a bill for the reorganization of the Mayoralty office of 1903.

CARNEGIE'S GIFT TO LAFAYETTE

Donates \$50,000 and Will Deduct the Amount If \$500,000 Is Raised.

ELIZON, Pa., Jan. 3.—At the opening exercises of the new President Warfield announced that \$225,000 had been subscribed toward the \$500,000 endowment which is being raised to mark the seventy-fifth anniversary of Lafayette College. Of this sum Andrew Carnegie has given \$50,000 for a mechanical engineering course. He will give an additional \$50,000 provided the half million is secured. The letter announcing Mr. Carnegie's promise was received this morning.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED LEAVES N. Y. City 12:30 P. M. At. R. R. Jan. 4, 1907. Leaving Jan. 4, 1907. Shortest route. Bookings 1100 8th Ave. P. O. Box 1000, N. Y. City.

JOSIAH QUINCY A BANKRUPT

Former Mayor of Boston Pleads Inability to Pay His Debts.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed against Josiah Quincy, ex-Mayor of Boston, to-day, by George Warner of Lynn, who holds a note for \$800; Michael Clark of Boston, who holds a note for \$800, and Charles R. Worcester of Boston, who holds a note for \$200.

The petition alleges that Mr. Quincy has admitted his inability to pay his debts and his willingness to be adjudged a bankrupt. Quincy was recently cited into the Poor Debtors' court by Mrs. Mary Bates, and when the case was called yesterday it was continued until January 8 by agreement of the parties. The proceedings are based on a judgment which Mrs. Bates recovered against Mr. Quincy for two notes, and amounts to \$15,248. She is the mother of the late Harry Bates, the ex-Harvard baseball pitcher, who was associated at one time with Quincy in certain business transactions. Mr. Quincy in a statement says:

"The action of a single judgment creditor holding notes several years old bearing my name, but never used for the purpose for which they were made or issued or properly negotiated for value, has forced the filing of this petition. While I have endeavored in every way to avoid or postpone such a proceeding, it is doubtless for the best interests alike for my creditors and of myself. Through misplaced confidence in a former business associate, now deceased, I have for some years been under large liabilities on paper bearing my name and duly negotiated, but representing no value received by me."

"I merely state this fact by way of explanation, and not as any excuse for the situation in which I find myself, which has also resulted in part from serious mistakes of my own and from disappointments in connection with mining investments."

"Since my return from Europe three years ago I have paid out considerable sums to creditors in an endeavor to meet the situation. My assets now remaining are not of large cash value. My total liabilities are about \$150,000, of which about one-half represents a single claim held against me in New York and arising out of the failure of the Seventh National Bank in 1901."

BIGGEST CRUISER THE KAISER'S

30,000 Ton Warship Planned—Rush Work on Big Battleships.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—According to the Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail the Kaiser has decided to eclipse the world in a new armored cruiser, already projected for 1907. One of the first acts of the Government after the elections will be to ask the Reichstag to sanction a great increase in the proposed tonnage of the cruiser, giving it a displacement of 30,000 tons.

The vessel will be equipped with turbine engines, designed to give her a greater speed than that of any cruiser yet designed. She will be not only larger and more powerful than any other cruiser afloat, but will be larger and more powerful than any existing battleship, including the Dreadnought and Salsuma.

Germany's first vessel of the Dreadnought type has been under construction for some weeks at Bremen. The enlargement of the ship at Stettin is being hurried for a second vessel of the same type. Their construction will be secret, and the details will not be published. The work is being carried on at such high pressure that enough workmen can be obtained.

THE MAILED FIST IN POLAND

Subjects of the Kaiser on Trial for Holding Political Meetings.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Jan. 3. Much interest is being displayed in a trial that is going on at Osnabrück, province of Posen.

A Polish nobleman of the name of Koscielski, a member of the Prussian House of Representatives, and Herr Chryszanowski, a member of the late Reichstag, are charged, with twenty other Poles, with holding a secret political meeting.

Koscielski is prominent in Berlin society and is a warm supporter of German naval expansion. Chryszanowski is a lawyer and president of the Union of Sokols, or Polish gymnastic clubs, by which the Polish national propaganda is mainly carried on.

The Sokols proposed to hold a gathering at Posen in October, but the police forbade them, whereupon Koscielski lent them his private park at Miloslaw, whither the members went secretly and without displaying their badges, lest the police interfere.

Eight foresters, carrying guns and hunting knives, guarded the entrance to the park and excluded non-members. These foresters are now charged with unlawfully carrying arms. All the accused pleaded not guilty. They admit attending the meeting, but contend that it was a private entertainment. A decision is expected to-morrow.

ARMY MOVES AGAINST RAISULI

Brigade's Game Seems to Be Up, Though He May Escape Capture.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

TANGIER, Jan. 3.—It seems that Sid Mohammed Gabbas, Minister of War, intends to try conclusions immediately with Raisuli, who is reported to be still at Zinat. Nearly all of Gabbas's force started in that place this afternoon, marching in irregular, detached parties, with barely a sign of disciplinary formation. The country is a quagmire from the incessant rains, and, being practically without roads, the transport of Gabbas's small force of artillery will be very difficult.

It is generally conceded here that Raisuli's game is up, his fate being sealed by the formal surrender to-day of the powerful Anglura tribe, upon which he depended. Nevertheless, it is very doubtful whether the brigand will be conquered. He is reputed to have sworn that he will never be captured alive and it is expected that when Gabbas's force arrives at Zinat it will be found that he has fled to the interior.

Gabbas's decision to move against Zinat is ascribed to a daring raid made by Raisuli's followers at night on the village of Bahrain, near Tangier. They carried off the local Kaid and other persons, besides a quantity of plunder. When they were returning to Zinat the Raisulis met a number of Beni Meawar tribesmen, who were going to Tangier with presents in token of submission to Gabbas. The Raisulis defeated the tribesmen and seized their presents. The tribesmen arrived here later without making any gift.

JACKSON CALLS OFF DAVIS

FROM INQUIRY INTO HEARST'S ELECTION EXPENSES.

But the Inquiry Will Go On All the Same—The Attorney-General Not Required to Take Part in It—Neither Is He Able to Initiate a New or General Inquiry.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Attorney-General W. S. Jackson to-night gave out a letter which he sent to Gherardi Davis of New York, revoking the designation of that gentleman made by Attorney-General Mayor on December 28, just before the close of Mr. Mayor's term, as the representative of the Attorney-General's department in the proceeding instituted in the Supreme Court in New York by the Association to Prevent Corrupt Practices at Elections for an order requiring William R. Hearst to correct certain alleged discrepancies in his statement of election expenses filed with the Secretary of State under the corrupt practices act. The letter directs Mr. Davis to return to the Attorney-General any papers he may have relating to the case with information as to the status of the proceeding.

"The reason for this action is," says the Attorney-General in his letter, "that the work to be done by the Attorney-General or his representative in this proceeding will be under my administration. I deem it proper that the person representing the Attorney-General should be of my designation."

"The designation of Mr. Davis was revoked," the Attorney-General said to-night, "because I decided that the investigation into election receipts and expenditures during the last campaign should be broader in its scope than the Association to Prevent Corrupt Practices at Elections apparently contemplated when it singled out Mr. Hearst's statement of election expenses as the only matter to be probed. So long as an investigation of alleged violations of the corrupt practices act is to be undertaken at all by this department it should be comprehensive and general, and not partisan or personal."

The campaign last November was the first conducted since the corrupt practices act went into effect. It strikes me that a sweeping investigation now into the question as to whether its provisions were observed might have a wholesome effect. That is the kind of an investigation I shall make. Under these circumstances the attorney who represents this department in the matter should be of my selection."

CASE WILL GO RIGHT ON

Matthew C. Fleming, one of the counsel for the Corrupt Practices association, who is in charge of the proceeding against Mr. Hearst, did not seem to be surprised last night when informed that Attorney-General Gherardi Davis had revoked the appointment of Gherardi Davis.

He did express surprise, however, when told that Mr. Jackson had designated a new representative on the ground that Mr. Hearst shouldn't have been singled out as a target.

"Mr. Jackson," said Mr. Fleming, "may have overlooked a point in the law which says that all such proceedings must be begun within thirty days of election. They can be begun by any body of citizens, by the District Attorney or by the Attorney-General, but the law is very clear in that regard that they must not be delayed. Mr. Jackson has absolutely no power now to start any new proceeding."

"One reason why the association did not begin more proceedings was because of this time limit. Most of the important statements of candidates were filed so late as to make it impossible to go over them and to bring proceedings before this time expired, even if we had desired to do so in other cases that those we selected."

"The appointment of Mr. Davis was very acceptable to us, as he is a good man, but the association did not suggest it. The case against Mr. Hearst is not at all interfered with by the revocation of his appointment, as the association still has the right to prosecute the charges. The law simply says that the Attorney-General may, if he chooses, appear at hearings and ask questions. That is all Mr. Davis would have done. It is hard to see how the case can be much affected."

Mr. Fleming said that the case brought in Clinton county and that against Senator Gates, both affecting Republicans, were regarded by the association as very important and that it was a mistake on the part of any one to assume that Mr. Hearst had been singled out for attack.

SOLDIERS BREAK FOR LIBERTY

One Overturned and Knocked Down by Capt. Patten—The Other Escapes.

When they lined up the general prisoners at Fort Hamilton for mess about 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon two of the men, Charles J. Johnson and Howard E. Frande, made a break for liberty. They knocked down a guard and sprinted toward a corporal of the guard. The corporal hadn't a gun and he couldn't stop the pair without one. He hastily gave the alarm and then set off after the escaping prisoners.

As he ran he passed two officers, Capt. Patten and Lieutenant Andrews. They asked the corporal what was the trouble, and then turned and ran with him.

Capt. Patten, a fast runner, overhauled the two runaways at the Shore road and Eighth street. He gave Johnson a right-hander on the shin, knocked him down and made a prisoner of him. Francis got away.

Johnson had been sent to Fort Hamilton from Fort Ethan Allen for imprisonment as a deserter. He was a recruit of the second company for instruction. Francis was sent to Fort Hamilton from Fort Proble, and belonged to the Twenty-seventh Company, Field Artillery. Johnson had a year to serve and Francis eighteen months.

KING EDWARD GOES SHOOTING

Shows His Nerve by Blazing Away at the Pheasants on Foot.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—King Edward, who is visiting the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth, joined in the pheasant shooting. His activity denotes that he is now more robust than for some time.

When he was at Chatsworth a year ago he was driven to the covers in a carriage, from which he shot. To-day he rode to the covers on a cob and shot on foot. The onlookers were surprised by his vigor. They said he looked younger than he did a year ago.

A CLUE AT BROWNVILLE

Testimony Before Purdy Commission That May Lead to the Arrest of the Raiders.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 3.—Lem Reeves, one of the negro soldiers discharged by President Roosevelt in connection with the Brownville raid, who is now a prisoner here and working on the county roads, to-day gave evidence before the Purdy commission which is expected to lead to the arrest of two soldiers he named and about a dozen others suspected of taking part in the raid. His testimony was very damaging to Major Penrose and Capt. Macklin, and he will be held to appear against them at their court-martial trial next month.

It is deplored here that the thirteen negroes originally arrested and later discharged are no longer under military jurisdiction, as they have disappeared and cannot well be hunted up and again taken into custody. Gen. McKee is anxious for releasing those thirteen prisoners and there is talk of a court-martial for him. The commission will go from here to Houston to examine two witnesses there.

Two witnesses were examined to-day. One was Lem Reeves, the negro soldier serving a term on the county roads. He testified that he was in bed at barracks when he heard the shooting, but that every shot was fired near by, that when the call for arms was sounded two men in his company were missing and that they were still missing at the muster and the officers must have known that they were absent. He also testified that it was nearly noon before the rifles were inspected.

The other witness was A. I. Davis, night clerk of the Miller Hotel. He swore that he heard the firing, saw the flashes of the gun and that as the night was bright moonlight he was able to distinguish that the guns were in the hands of negroes dressed in the uniform of the United States soldier. He also told of the firing on the hotel. He remained up all night and as soon as it was daylight he left the hotel and picked up a double handful of shells ejected from the guns, which he turned over to the Mayor.

UNCONSCIOUS WITH THE GAS ON

Henry F. Terry of New York Found Near Death in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—Henry F. Terry of New York was found unconscious in a room at 1422 Post street, here this morning. He was left in the room with his eyes open. At the emergency hospital restoratives were applied and he will recover.

A note found in the room said:

"You all know why I am doing this. It is to save the honor of more than one woman and the family I come from. Hoping that I will be forgiven and that I am worthy to look to Christ for salvation, I forgive every body."

Terry has been representing the firm of Terry & Co., New York, here in insurance matters. Papers in the room show he had been dealing to some extent in mining stocks and it is possible he was caught in the recent decline.

Henry F. Terry is the brother of James W. Terry of New York, a well-known stockbroker, at 90 Wall street. Wyllys Terry said yesterday that his brother had gone to San Francisco about three weeks ago. He had recently come into possession of some money and had gone to San Francisco to invest it there. A letter came from him to his brothers yesterday morning and in it he mentioned two or three business enterprises he was considering. There is no known reason for the attempted suicide. Mr. Terry was 38 years old and in robust health when he left New York. His finances were in satisfactory condition. Wyllys Terry has sent a representative to San Francisco.

The Terrys live at 12 Remsen street, Brooklyn, and are prominent socially in that borough.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB ROBBED

Two Youths Offering Plunder for Sale Arrested in Harlem.

Morris Gorman, 17 years old, of 2333 Eighth avenue, and Charles Cook, 12 years old, of 2299 Eighth avenue, displayed industry yesterday in offering valuable English lawn tennis racquets, balls, sweaters and other accessories of the sport to the Harlem pawnshops. Remembering the robbery of the New York Lawn Tennis Club last winter, Detective Campbell arrested the boys and found that they had looted the same club against the law and yesterday before Magistrate Sweetser in the Harlem court and remanded until to-morrow for examination.

The clubhouse at 123d street and Manhattan avenue was looted a year ago and many of its members, including Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Barger-Wallace, lost valuable racquets at that time. Some of the property was recovered, but no arrests were made.

The appearance of the clubhouse yesterday the police of the West 125th street station think that the thieves broke into the house last week, and that they had made several visits since. All of the lockers in both the dressing rooms had been broken open. Everything of value appeared to have been taken away by the thieves, and all members were notified so that they could make known their losses at once and claim such of the property as was recovered.

CHECKERS STRIKE ON

No Tieup at the Piers of the White Star Line—Fliers Called On.

The postponed strike of the cargo checkers of the White Star Steamship Company against a reduction in wages from 30 to 25 cents an hour went into effect yesterday, but as the men have no union the tieup was not complete. A number of the strikers first made it uncomfortable for those who remained at work by calling for names and jerking at them when they came near. Policemen drove the strikers away.

The strike affects the men at piers 4 and 49, North River. The steamships Teutonic and Bovic were at the piers and there was a good deal of confusion at first. Each of the vessels had a big cargo and there were many delays before new men could be found. Supt. Watson of pier 4 said that there was no truth in the hard luck stories told by the checkers.

"The White Star, American, Red Star and Atlantic Transport lines are controlled by the International Maritime Marine Steamship Company," he said, "and it was decided to make all the rates equal. The checkers for the American Line and the Red Star Line were getting 20 cents an hour. It was decided to make the rate 25 cents an hour for all four lines. The men have been making \$15 and \$18 a week and sometimes \$30 and \$35. They had always a chance to work overtime. I am sorry for them, as I have been instructed to fill the places of the strikers, which I can easily do."

ANOTHER HARTJE PERJURER

Heed's Negro Accomplice Found Guilty by a Pittsburg Jury.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 3.—"Guilty as indicted" was the verdict brought in after twenty-two minutes deliberation by the jury before whom William S. Dacosta, the negro charged with perjury for making statements reflecting on the character of Mrs. Mary Scott Hartje, was tried.

After all, Hartje's Scotch blood made the highest honor—A.

SERIOUS DUEL NEAR PARIS

REVOLVERS USED AND COMBATANTS SHOT TO KILL.

One Army Officer Wounded in the Abdomen by Another Officer Who Had Been His Intimate Friend—The Party Went to the Dueling Ground in Automobiles.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—A real duel took place Wednesday near Paris, and as usual on the rare occasions when such meetings are serious, nothing is being allowed to become known beyond the fact that the principals were young French officers, one of whom received a serious wound in the abdomen.

The names of the seconds and the doctor, who will be liable to severe penalties should death intervene, have been kept secret. What distinguished this duel from the ordinary ones is the fact that regulation army revolvers were used, and that the fight was, as the French say, à la Américaine, that is, when the order to fire was given each combatant was allowed to fire as many of the twenty-five cartridges with which each was provided as he could.

This is an unusual procedure and no precedent has yet been quoted for it. In fact the dueling code in France limits the weapons to pistols and swords, while military men may use sabres, although the best known gunsmith, whose services are generally requisitioned when a duel occurs, said to-day that the use of revolvers was not barred.

The scene of the encounter was at Sablère, near Versailles. The principals were Lieut. Spitzer and Lieut. Andreol, hitherto known as the closest friends. About 2:30 o'clock two automobiles arrived with seven passengers at Sablère.

The chauffeur handed out a metallic box containing two army revolvers. The duel itself occupied only a few minutes. The adversaries were placed 30 metres apart and fired at the word. Six shots were exchanged, when Lieut. Spitzer staggered, dropped his revolver and fell into the arms of his second.

All that surrounded him, except Lieut. Andreol, who without a word to his opponent or the doctor quickly departed. The wounded man was transferred to a nearby restaurant, where it was found that the bullet had penetrated his abdomen.

The box which had contained the revolvers was found on the scene. It bore the name of a gunsmith of Paris, who remembers selling the revolvers and cartridges to two military looking men Wednesday morning.

An ambulance from Paris arrived and carried Lieut. Spitzer to a private hospital in Paris. A hospital nurse, who accompanied the ambulance, saw the two seconds. They appeared to be officers, although they wore civilian clothes. The nurse adds that Lieut. Spitzer suffered terribly during the journey.

He was semi-conscious, and kept repeating ceaselessly: "Pauvre chère," "He is the son of St. Petersburg banker." His mother is well known in the highest Paris society. He left home at about 11 o'clock Wednesday, when, his friends say, nothing whatever showed he was going to fight.

Nothing has transpired as to the cause of the duel. Spitzer's concierge says that his opponent was an intimate friend, but a report is current that Lieut. Andreol's name had been offensively coupled with a female relative of Lieut. Spitzer, who has a sister and two cousins who are extremely handsome.

OIL TRUST WITNESS MISSING

Man Who Gave Important Evidence in Missouri Cases Disappears.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—George U. Hendrichs, an employee of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company from 1881 until about a year ago when he took a job with the American Car and Foundry Company, disappeared on the night of December 26 last.

Hendrichs was an important witness in the cases brought by Missouri's Attorney-General against the Standard and Waters-Pierce Oil companies, giving information which enabled the Attorney-General to draw still more important evidence from other witnesses.

Hendrichs, who is a single man, 31 years old, entered the service of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company as a messenger boy and was gradually promoted until he had charge of the routing of all the company's shipments. With the American Car and Foundry Company he kept track of car and lumber shipments in the South and was away from home most of the time.

When in St. Louis he roomed at the Wellington Hotel. He came home for the holidays and visited his mother daily at her residence on St. Louis avenue. He stayed all night at his mother's Christmas night, returning to the Wellington the following day. He went away in the evening without paying his bill and leaving behind his suit case, clothing and letters. His only visit to the offices of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company was on the day before Christmas. The police have been hunting for him several days.

MESSAGE ON R. R. REGULATION

Nebraska's Governor Wants Their Influence Driven Out of State Politics.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 3.—George L. Sheldon was inaugurated Governor of Nebraska this afternoon.

In his message the Governor recommends laws prohibiting any railroad from charging in the future any higher freight rate than that in force January 1, 1907, empowering the new State Railway Commission to prohibit rates and abolish discriminations, depriving railroads of the right to enjoy the enforcement of a rate made by the commission pending appeal, prohibiting professional lobbyists, abolishing free railroad passes, relieving direct primary nominations and giving the Railway Commission control of telephone rates.

The Governor says: "The welfare of our State demands that the railroads must not be put out of business, but they must be put out of Nebraska politics. This reform movement is not a crusade against wealth, but rather a movement against graft and greed and abuse of power."

GOV. GUILD INAUGURATED

Recommends Stringent Laws Against Automobiles in His Message.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Curtis Guild, Jr., was inaugurated to-day Governor of Massachusetts for the second time, in the presence of the members of both branches of the Legislature assembled in joint convention. Ebon B. Draper of Ropesdale also took the oath of office as Lieutenant-Governor for the second time.

Perhaps as radical an utterance as any in Gov. Guild's message to-day was that relating to automobiles. He held that they are an increasing danger and favored the creation of a board of expert examiners for chauffeurs, acting with the Highway Commission. He recommended a tax on all motor cars proportionate to their horsepower, the proceeds to be devoted to the maintenance of highways.

The Governor recommended a graduated tax on direct inheritances and cheaper industrial insurance.

Try Gold and Black Label 1, 2 & 3 Crown Sherries at A. R. Hill & Co., 100 N. 5th St., St. Paul, Minn.

STEAMSHIP PONCE LATE

Agents Think an Accident Has Happened to Her Machinery.

The steamship Ponce of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, which sailed from Ponce for this port on the evening of December 25, is now about three days overdue. The Ponce is considered one of the most seaworthy boats in the coastwise trade and at the office of the line yesterday it was said that there were no fears for her safety. She should have been here on Monday or Tuesday. Her agents were of the opinion that the vessel's machinery had been damaged. The Ponce has seven passengers on board. Her cargo consists mostly of crude sugar. There are fifty-two in the crew.

ROSALSKY MOVES IN

Picks Out the Recorder's Chambers for His and Paints His Name On.

Recorder Goff, who is now a Supreme Court Justice, got a surprise yesterday when he went to the Criminal Courts Building. On the door of his rooms had been painted in nice black letters: "Judge Otto A. Rosalsky."

It is known that for some time Judge Rosalsky has been maneuvering to get possession of the Recorder's chambers. They are roomy and in a choice corner of the building. But the Recorder's idea was that his chambers should go to his successor, who is yet to be appointed. Judge Rosalsky felt, however, that they were just the place for him, as there is lots of room in them